

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR
VOL. CXXXVI No. 1

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1915.

Daily by Carrier or Mail, 60c
a Month. Single Copies 5c.AUDIENCES ARE
ELECTRIFIED BY
ELOQUENT PLEAS
OF DRY ORATORSFrail Woman and Strong Man
Alike Effective in Swaying
Crowds of Men and Women
for Prohibition.SPEAKERS HEARD BY
INCREASING NUMBERSRev. Landrith and Dr.
Geisel Keep Up Hot
Pace Set by First Detach-
ment of Flying Squadron.

A frail wife of a woman with silver hair and sunken cheeks, and a big two-fisted man with a deep chest and mountainous shoulders, yesterday afternoon and last night did just about as they pleased with two of the largest and most representative audiences ever assembled in Albuquerque on a similar occasion. The woman was Dr. Carolyn Geisel, of the Battle Creek sanitarium, and the man was Rev. Landrith, president of the Warrenton college of Nashville, Tenn.

Never was there a more striking physical contrast than that presented by the two speakers constituting the second detachment of the Flying Squadron. Never were methods more dissimilar than those employed by the two. But it must also be said that never were two people fired with such zeal for the same purpose, and never did individuals traveling different paths arrive more definitely and surely at the same point.

The Weak and the Strong.

In every word uttered by Dr. Geisel there was a suggestion of infinite patience—the voice of a woman who had been crying out through the ages, at times pitifully and then in a frenzy of wrath, for deliverance from a curse. Here was a message of the universal mother, delivered with a dramatic emphasis which from its very sincerity had the effect of the most powerful of all influences.

Landrith, on the other hand, gave the impression of business in every sentence and every utterance. Delivered in the purest English and without the slightest suggestion of volubility or bad taste, his arguments literally smashed their way in upon the consciousness of his hearers. More than anything else he called to mind the fabled Norseman in his masterful virility of speech.

In one respect, and only, was there the slightest similarity of method between the two. Each of them knew how to run a gamut of human emotions. Each succeeded in carrying the audience over all the intervening space between laughter and tears.

Business of Man-raising.

The afternoon meeting of the squadron was called to order in the Woman's club by Dr. A. W. Warfield, who presided throughout the meeting. Dr. Landrith announced the his physician, Dr. Geisel, had advised him to give his voice a rest, and that reason he would not speak at the night meeting. A musical program, in which the audience joined in singing prohibition songs, was conducted by Frederick Butler, the soloist of the second detachment. Mr. Butts, who has a rich bass voice of rare quality, was accompanied by Mrs. P. J. on the piano, and both made a splendid impression.

Dr. Carolyn Geisel was then introduced to the audience. So slight of build is she that in order for her to be seen by those present she was lifted up on a table in front of the speaker's platform. As she stood facing the crowd it seemed little that a stiff gust of wind would blow her out of the window, but in her voice there blazed a light that all who heard it will remember—her whole frame seemed to be inspired with the fiercest zeal of the crusader.

Dr. Geisel plunged at once into a subject before her. "Those who are opposed to prohibition," she declared, "tell you that if the country goes dry business will go to the dogs. I am here to speak for business interests myself—the greatest of all business interests—the business of man-raising."

Laughter and Tears.

Throughout her discourse Dr. Geisel at no time got away from this theme—the business of man-raising. She frankly and humorously admitted that she was an old maid, and claimed that therefore she knew more about raising men and raising children than anybody else. Furthermore, she said, she was herself the mother of sixteen children—by adoption. To raise a 1,000-pound hog, she conceded, was a fine thing, but to raise the man who could raise the hog was a better one still.

At times she would address her women hearers by some such homely title as "Honey-bunch" or "Little Sis-

ter," and in a conversational tone would tell some droll anecdote that would set everybody in a hearty ripple of laughter. Then she would suddenly become serious, and with a manner simple yet intensely dramatic would make an appeal that wrung the hearts of all present and brought tears to many eyes.

The business of man-raising, she declared, is an awful job. It takes two women to raise one man—his mother and his wife, and sometimes it takes more than one wife. Experience has demonstrated, she declared, that it is impossible to raise sound men in wet territory as it is to raise sound swine under unsanitary conditions, and that the saloons are making more delinquents and degenerates than the efforts of the mothers can make sound babies.

Babies and Beer.

Dr. Geisel told of the investigation made by a famous German scientist, von Schaeffer, who made a visit to Munich, the greatest beer-drinking city in the world, to see what was the matter "mit der kinder," and to ascertain what effect beer drinking was having on the offspring of those who drank it. After eight years, she said, von Schaeffer announced as a result of his observation that 72 out of every 100 children born in Munich were defective. At a later date, she declared, the same scientist had made similar experiments in prohibition Maine and found 71 1/2 out of every 100 children born in that state were sound.

"The man who puts down his money on the bar for a drink of whisky or beer," she exclaimed, "is simply cashing in his unborn baby. If a farmer who raised hogs were to find that they were getting hold of some poison that rendered 72 out of every 100 of them unsound he would do one of two things—he would either get that poison out of their reach or he would go out of the hog-raising business. And," she added in a voice that went almost to a wall, "that is what the women of this country are going to do. They are going to get rid of the poison that ruins their men or they will go out of the man-raising business."

The Night Meeting.

A crowd, if anything, larger than the one that heard Poling and Sheldon Tuesday night filled the auditorium last night to hear Landrith and Dr. Geisel. Senator Isaac Barth presided and Rabbi Moise Bergman opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. Barth declared that the prohibition movement is not the cause of the Protestant, the Catholic, or the Jew, but is the cause of humanity. He said that it had been asserted that for a man in public life in New Mexico to espouse the cause of prohibition would be to commit political suicide, and amidst a round of applause he added: "If that is so, I am glad to sacrifice my political life for so worthy a cause."

M. Butler again led the audience in singing, and also rendered a solo, "Behold the Cause of the Poor," and was encored. He was again accompanied by Mrs. Butler.

Human Slavery.

Dr. Landrith began his remarks by stating that there are now embraced in dry territory enough electoral votes to elect a president of the United States if the people would make that an issue in a national election. He referred humorously to the civil war and said that the people of the south were genuinely glad that African slavery had been abolished.

"But you people of the north," he added, "started another kind of human slavery in 1862 when you licensed the liquor business; and if you don't abolish it, we southerners are going to come up here and abolish it for you. Compared to liquor slavery, African slavery was humane and benevolent, for we of the south enslaved only the body, while liquor slavery enslaves the body and soul—it enslaves the home and the school and the legislature and public officials."

The Way to Boot Wilson.

Dr. Landrith said that he was born in the "honorably democratic state of Texas, where they roll up 100,000 democratic majority on election day, or if they don't, they roll it up that night." He said he had always been a democrat, "more or less." "But," he declared, "I had rather be right than regular—I had rather be decent than democratic—I had rather be respectable than republican."

"I'll give you republicans some good advice," he added, "I know you want more than anything else to get Woodrow Wilson out of the White House. If you will not put a plank calling for national prohibition in your next platform, you will do it. Otherwise, we will put it in our platform in 1920 and you never will get us out again."

"It amuses me," he said, "to hear northern people object to prohibition on the ground of state rights. You shot that out of us in the sixties, and we are going to vote it out of you now."

Former Governor Francis Hanley, of Indiana; John B. Lewis, formerly a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and Oliver Wayne Stewart, formerly a member of the Illinois legislature, will be the speakers today, which will be the closing day of the sessions of the Flying Squadron.

DISTURBED CONDITIONS
IN NICARAGUA REPORTED

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
Washington, March 31.—Confidential dispatches to diplomats of the Pan-American colony here today dispatches to diplomats of the Pan-

Amador Castillo, formerly minister here, is reported held practically a prisoner in his home, charged with opposing the Diaz government.

Shipwreck Launching Postponed.
Cherry, Mass., March 31.—After being formally christened, the submarine L-4, built for the United States navy, was to be launched today at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding corporation today. It was decided to postpone until tomorrow further efforts to launch the boat.

VILLA ACCUSES
CARRANCISTAS
OF CARTING OFF
TREASURY BONDSSays Securities Valued at 16,000,000 Pesos Have Been
Removed, Much of Them
Belonging to Foreigners.LITTLE FIGHTING IS
REPORTED ON BORDERNo Evidence Is Found of Firing
From American Side
During Battle at Matamor-
as, Says Funston.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
Washington, March 31.—An official statement by the Villa-Zapata convention government in Mexico City received today by the state department charged that Carrancista officials during their occupancy of the capital removed from the national treasury government bonds and other securities valued at 16,000,000 pesos.

Many of these securities, which had been deposited as guarantees by concessionaires and contractors, are owned by foreigners. The public is warned in the statement that they cannot "be made the object of any legal transaction since they are the property of the nation or of the depositories, as the case may be."

The authorities at Mexico City have asked the depositories to furnish duplicates of their receipts, so the securities may be recovered from any third party in whose hands they may be found.

Quiet at Matamoros.

Major General Funston, now in personal command of the American forces at Brownsville, Tex., reported today that all was quiet across the border at Matamoros, where a Villa force is preparing to renew its attack on the Carrancista garrison. It is expected that another assault will be made as soon as the Villa artillery is in place.

General Funston made a report on rumors that there was firing from the American side during the fighting Saturday, which was summarized by the war department as follows:

"General Funston has telegraphed that officers on duty at the border during the recent fighting at Matamoros are convinced that there was no firing across the border from Brownsville. Colonel Blockson reports that during the fighting he had a number of officers watching the ground from which it is supposed the firing took place; that there was no shooting from the American side, and that the firing came from a party of Villa followers stationed in a loop of the river and who fired over the grounds from which the shooting from the American side was reported to have come."

Railroad Service Menaced.

State department advices from Vera Cruz, dated yesterday, reported trains and stations on the Intercoastal railroad between that place and Jalapa were being attacked and service was virtually suspended. Trains were operating on the Mexican railroad, the dispatch added, but the situation was not much better. Between Ometusco and Mexico City the rails had been torn up and stalled trains were scattered along that part of the line. Service between Ometusco and Pachuca was stopped by the destruction of a bridge.

Navy reports from the west coast reported quiet except at Navajon, Sonora, where skirmishes were frequent. It was said there was no evidence of famine conditions in northern Sonora, although food prices were high.

A state department report from Toluca said General Villa had ordered wages increased by all employees by a minimum of one and one-half pesos a day and had opened stores where first necessities could be obtained by the people at cost prices.

FOREIGN MINING MEN
PROTEST TO WASHINGTON

El Paso, Tex., March 31.—The committee of mining men for northern Mexico sent today a complaint to the American state department against the recent action of the Villa government in making amendments to the federal mining laws which they consider will make impossible the further operation of the mines, the penalty for which is absolutely confiscation. No committee probably will be sent to Washington until some answer is made to the written complaint is made.

From southern Mexico came a report today of trouble which may result in the confiscation of other large foreign-owned properties. A telegram said that all properties around Guadalupe, in the state of the same name, closed operations last Monday on account of a decree of the local authorities there. This decree forced the mining companies to pay their employees in the gold standard and not the paper fiat money generally circulated through the country.

The district is controlled by the Villa faction and if the mines, some of the largest in southern Mexico, do not begin operation within a few weeks they will be liable to confiscation in accordance with the new decree issued at Chihuahua City. Many

large British-owned properties are in the district.

H. C. Miles, the British consular chief in northern Mexico, received today word that a levy of 37,000 pesos imposed by the Villa officers of Lower California was being enforced against the Mexican Colonization company, an English concern. Miles previously had been given assurances that the war tax would not be demanded.

The company's holdings are located near Ensenada, the capital of the territory.

Announcement was made today at the Villa headquarters here that a new issue of the paper money would be made soon. The currency is being printed in New York. Both Villa and Carrancista paper fell to a new low record today, being quoted here at about seven cents on the American dollar, the Carrancista money leading slightly. The old federal currency dropped to thirteen cents.

It was not learned here today whether the forced loans by the Villa factions had been imposed on foreigners at Guadalupe or Monterey. The British government had received assurance that its subjects would not be included in the levies.

MATAMORAS SHOWN TO
BE STRONGLY FORTIFIED

Brownsville, Tex., March 31.—United States army officers with field glasses today watched for signs of the expected Villa attack on Matamoros, and were clearly for indications of whether the intention might be such as to endanger Brownsville.

"Breakworks high enough to hide a horse, with barbed wire and thorn-spiked brush in front, encircled the land side of Matamoros. These earthworks were broken by small lakes and marshes, impassable to cavalry or infantry. Beyond these fortifications stretched nearly half a mile of level ground, cleared of brush and trees. Beyond the clearing were woods and more lakes."

There was no glimpse all day of Villa troops, known to be posted in these woods. Apparently reliable reports indicated the cannon which Villa officers claim are coming up for siege operations were within at least a few miles of the front.

Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, who is here watching the Matamoros developments, was invited by the constitutionalist command, J. Z. Garza, to meet Gen. E. P. Nafarrate, the Matamoros commander on the international bridge. General Funston replied that he had no instructions authorizing such a meeting and the matter was dropped.

It was learned today that the firing last Saturday, which the Carrancista commander claimed came from the American side into the rear of the Carrancista trenches, was fired by Villa troops on the Mexican bank at a point where the river makes a letter "S." Their bullets flew over the neck of American and made by the loop of "S" and then back into Mexican territory behind the trenches.

\$20,000 IN GOLD
PAID TO WIDOW OF
J. B. McMANUSIndemnity Money for Murder
of American Citizen by Zap-
ata Soldiers Is Secured by
Brazilian Minister.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
Washington, March 31.—The payment of 160,000 pesos or \$20,000 in gold at the prevailing rate of exchange in Mexico City to Mrs. Ruth McManus, widow of John B. McManus, the American dairy proprietor killed by Zapata troops on the reoccupation of the city, was officially reported to the state department today by the Brazilian minister in charge of American affairs in the Mexican capital.

Mrs. McManus, who received the money in person from representatives of the Villa-Zapata government, sent the following message to the department:

"I wish to extend to you for myself and family, our sincere thanks for your efforts in securing indemnity from the government and also express my appreciation of the great courtesy and personal interest shown by Mr. Cardozo, the Brazilian minister."

In transmitting this, the Brazilian minister added a letter of thanks received from Mrs. McManus in which she says: "You have accomplished what seemed to all Americans an impossibility, and I have no words in which to express my gratitude."

COTTON CONSPIRATORS
SENTENCED BY COURT

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
Philadelphia, March 31.—Walter B. Kipp and Arthur O. Howard, two of the men indicted as conspirators in fraudulent operations of Storey Cotton company, were sentenced in the federal court today to fines and imprisonment. Kipp, a director of the company, was fined \$2,500 and sentenced to a year in prison. Howard, an agent, was fined \$500 and given a like prison sentence. Thomas H. Quinn, a third indicted man, pleaded guilty this afternoon. Sentence in his case was deferred.

The Storey company was organized twelve years ago and was alleged to have obtained fraudulently several million dollars from dopes in all parts of the country. Postal inspectors broke up the concern and some of its promoters were imprisoned.

SUBMARINES ARE
AGAIN ACTIVE IN
BRITISH WATERS;
MORE SHIPS SUNKOwners Have Petitioned Gov-
ernment to Be Allowed to
Arm Their Vessels Against
German Raiders.ENGLAND EXCITED OVER
PROHIBITION MOVEMENTFierce Fighting Is Still in
Progress in the Carpathians
Where Russians Are Press-
ing Toward Hungary.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
London, March 31 (10:25 p. m.).—Two German submarines, the U-18 and another, the number of which has not been ascertained, which have been operating off the west coast of England during the past few days, have added two more British steamers, the Flaminian and Crown of Castle, to their list of victims, totaling five since Saturday evening.

There was no loss of life on the Flaminian and Crown of Castle, the crews of each being given leave time in which to get into their boats. In the case of the latter vessel, however, the submarine fired before the crew left the steamer and shells passed along the bridge on which the captain and an apprentice were standing.

The Crown of Castle was sunk by shell fire, but this did not prove sufficient to send the Flaminian to the bottom, and a torpedo had to be used.

Rans Submarine.

As an offset to this, a French destroyer rammed, and it is believed, sank a German submarine off Dieppe. As the destroyers have been unable to round up the submarines operating on the British coast, ship owners have petitioned the government to be allowed to arm their ships. This has not been permitted, however, as destroyers could then be considered ships of war and be sunk without notice. The heavy loss of life in the sinking of the Falaba has aroused a storm of indignation through the country and the demand is made that the crews of submarines be treated as pirates, if captured.

Drink Question Uppermost.

This question and that relating to drink which is alleged to be causing delay in the delivery of munitions of war, absorb public interest. The king, through his secretary, has sent a letter to the chancellor of the exchequer, emphasizing the necessity of taking some action to stop excessive drinking and has offered, if it is considered advisable, personally to give up the use of liquor and prohibit the use of it in the royal household.

The government has not yet reached any decision in the matter. In order to prevent further delay in the Liverpool dock caused by the men refusing to work on Sundays, it has been decided to incorporate the dockers in the army voluntarily, in which case they will receive both army and their regular pay.

Little News of Fighting.

So far as actual fighting is concerned, the official reports contain little news. The big effort in the west, which has been so long awaited, seems to be still far off, and the operations are confined to an occasional attack and counter-attack, while the airmen on both sides are kept busy watching the opposing force and dropping bombs where they might be expected to do the most damage.

In the east, the Russians are holding the Germans in north and central Poland and they are putting forth all their strength to force their way through Lwow and Pskow passes, with the result that some of the heaviest and most continuous fighting of the war is in progress in the Carpathians, both sides laying claim to successes.

FRENCH CLAIM TO BE MAKING SLOW GAINS

Paris, March 31 (via London, 11:46 p. m.).—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the Champagne there have been artillery actions in the region of Beaune-sur-Aire and Ville-sur-Tourbe. In the Ardenne there has been incessant activity, particularly between Fer de Paris and Bagnelle. The fighting at some points was so close that a trench mortar struck by one of our heavy bombs was projected into our lines."

"On the night of March 30-31, we captured 150 meters of trenches taking prisoners and two trench mortars. Throughout the night the enemy bombarded the trenches which he had lost."

"On March 30, in the forest of La Petre the Germans delivered a counter-attack at dawn with several battalions and succeeded in again getting foot in the western portion of the position, but at 8 o'clock he was dislodged from it."

"The gain realized on the 30th, therefore, has been entirely maintained. We took some prisoners, including an officer."

"In the region of Parroy there has been outpost fighting which ended in our favor."

"Our airmen in the course of flights on the night of the 30th dropped twenty-four bombs on stations and enemy bivouacs in the Woivre, in Champagne, in the Reims district and in Belgium. Today the maritime station at Bruges and an aviation camp at Glis were bombarded."

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RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IS
MAKING PROGRESS

Petrograd, March 31 (via London, April 1, 12:03 p. m.).—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"On the front west of the Niemen, fighting continues. In the environs of Krasnopol, our troops are successfully making progress. On the 30th, they forced the Germans to fall back in haste and made prisoners of about 250 soldiers and two officers and besides captured two machine guns."

"In the Carpathians our offensive continues. On the 29th we made fresh captures of prisoners, namely, thirty-eight officers and 1,750 men, and also took five machine guns."

"Our Black sea fleet has bombarded Gurgulidash, Koslu, Kilimli and Eregh (ports in Asia Minor about 150 miles east of Constantinople). The bombardment caused a series of heavy explosions and a number of fires."

"Later another official statement was issued. It says:

"Fog in the region of the Rospudny on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday prevented our warships from continuing the bombardment."

"Our fleet has bombarded Zanzulidash, Koslu, Kilimli and Eregh (on the Black sea coast of Asia Minor) and again destroyed the buildings which the Turks had repaired after the previous bombardments."

"We also sunk many colliers. In spite of a very sharp fog, our aviators dropped bombs from aeroplanes."

"During the period from the 20th to the 29th of March, the Russians in the Carpathians, in a sector occupied by three army corps, took as prisoners 202 officers, eight surgeons and 16,207 of the rank and file, and captured 62 machine guns and 10 guns."

AUSTRIAN REPORTS TELL
OF IMPORTANT GAINS

Vienna, March 31 (via London, 9:05 p. m.).—The Austrian war office tonight made public the following official communication:

"The situation in the eastern Bosnia range is calm. Fighting continues in the eastern sectors. On the heights north of Dina and northeast of Kuluha several Russian day and night attacks have been repulsed."

"North of Uzok pass (Carpathians) Russian night attacks failed with heavy losses to the enemy. We captured 1,300 prisoners."

"On the other parts of the front nothing of importance has taken place."

"Since the first of March we have captured altogether 133 officers and 33,942 men and six machine guns."

Summary of War
News of Yesterday

Submarine activity continued in the waters about the British Isles where, according to one report, ten of the German underwater craft are engaged in operations against British merchantmen. Two more steamers have been sunk, one by a torpedo and the other by shell fire. They were the Flaminian and Crown of Castle. The crews of these two vessels were safely landed.

In addition, the British steamer City of Cambridge, engaged in a lively dodging match with a submarine off Bishop rock, but succeeded in escaping, followed by several shells.

The French ministry of marine reports that a French light cruiser fired on a German submarine as she was diving off Dieppe and then, at the moment the periscope was disappearing, turned her bow upon the smaller craft. In the opinion of the ministry the cruiser possibly succeeded in ramming the submarine.

French airmen have been busy dropping bombs on the Germans and their positions in Belgium and various sections in France. The maritime station at Bruges and a German aviation camp at Glis have been thus bombarded and Amsterdam reports a considerable loss of life among the German soldiers near Thourout as a result of these operations.

Both in the east and the west fighting is incessant. In France, it appears to be more in the way of preparation for the general movement which each day brings closer at hand.

In the east the battle grounds are more extended and greater bodies of men are engaged at one time. Apparently the Russians are content to hold their own in Poland, while in the Carpathians a great army, now being still reinforced, is driving against position. The acquisition of which would lead into Hungary."

From both Petrograd and Vienna come official statements indicating that outwardly at least, both sides are satisfied with the way the tide is setting. Vienna reports that since the first of March the Austrians have captured in that section more than 40,000 officers and men.

The king of England is using all his influence to bring about some action with respect to the drink question, a subject to which the British cabinet is giving its most earnest consideration. Similar efforts are being made by the governmental authorities to bring about a restriction or prohibition of the sale of liquor in Germany. The order permits the central authorities of each state at their discretion to limit or prohibit the sale of spirits. Any violation of such prohibition is punishable by a fine of \$2,500 or imprisonment for a year.

GERMANY ALSO IS TO
BE ON THE WATER WAGON

Amsterdam (via London, April 1, 4:02 a. m.).—According to German newspapers received here, the German federal council has passed an order strengthening the regulations regarding the sale of liquor in Germany. The order permits the central authorities of each state at their discretion to limit or prohibit the sale of spirits. Any violation of such prohibition is punishable by a fine of \$2,500 or imprisonment for a year.

KING OF ENGLAND
STRONGLY URGES
PROHIBITION OF
LIQUOR TRAFFICPrivate Secretary Writes Ur-
gent Letter to Chancellor
Lloyd-George Regarding
Needs of Country.WAR MAY BE LONGER
BECAUSE OF DRINK EVILArms and Ammunition Fac-
tories Are Handicapped by
Inability of Intoxicated Em-
ployees.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
London, March 31 (8:10 p. m.).—King George has added his plea to that of the ship owners and, in some cases, that of the laborers themselves, that some vigorous measures be adopted to cope with the question of drunkenness, which, it is urged, is having the effect of delaying the delivery of munitions of war.

The king has volunteered, if it is considered advisable, personally to give up the use of all alcoholic liquors and to issue an order against their use in the royal household. Such a notification has been sent to David Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer, by the king's private secretary, Lord Stamfordham.

The letter of Lord Stamfordham follows:

Letter to Lloyd-George.

"Dear Chancellor of the Exchequer: The king thanks you for so promptly letting him have a full report of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the deputations of employers, laborers, and the public, and also with the deepest concern. He feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation now existing in our armament factories."

Drink Is Responsible.

"We have before us the statements not merely of the employers but of the admiralty and the war office, which are responsible for munitions of war and for the transport of troops and their food and ammunition. From this evidence it is without doubt largely due to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war materials indispensable to meet the requirements of the army in the field and that there has been such serious delay in consequence of the necessary reinforcements of supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front."

King Will Be Abstemious.

"A continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war."

"I am instructed to add that if it be deemed advisable, the king will be prepared to set an example by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself and by issuing orders against its consumption in the royal households so that no difference shall be made so far as his majesty is concerned, between the treatment of the rich and the poor in this question."

(Signed)

LORD STAMFORDHAM.

The King's Private Secretary.

Drastic Measure Necessary.

The question of drink and its effect on the work which is considered necessary for the success of the prosecution of the war overshadowed at the present moment everything else in public interest. The press and the public favor some drastic measure, a majority of the newspapers expressing the belief that total prohibition which would apply to all classes is necessary. The government, however, has not reached a decision on the question, although if Mr. Lloyd-George and Lord Kitchener have their way it is believed there will be total prohibition. To bring this about the government must have an act of parliament passed.

Stringent Restrictions.

It is pointed out that to prohibit the sale of liquor only in the localities where men are engaged in the manufacture of munitions would cause a great outcry and that aside from total prohibition apparently the only way of dealing with the matter is a further curtailment in the hours of sale. Some persons favor prohibiting the sale of spirits but allowing the sale of beer and wine. It is understood, however, that the leaders in this matter would not be satisfied except with the most stringent restrictions.

The matter will require long consideration, for there are questions of compensation and the finding of employment for thousands of men and women who would be thrown out of work.

GERMANY ALSO IS TO BE ON THE WATER WAGON

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WEATHER FORECAST.
Washington, March 31.—New Mexico: Cloudy north; snow or rain south Thursday; Friday, fair, warmer.